

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Think Back!

By Walter E. Myer

ONE day many years ago a little boy stood on a large box in the yard eating cheese. Everything went well until he carelessly stepped too near the edge of the box, whereupon it turned over, throwing him to the ground and breaking his arm. After that he refused to eat cheese, for he associated it with an unpleasant experience. It seems that whenever he thought of cheese the fall from the box came also to his mind. So he avoided cheese and soon he distinctly disliked it.

Years later when the boy was grown he still had no use for cheese, but he didn't know why. He simply didn't like it, and that was all there was to it. His older brothers and sisters remembered the broken-arm incident, but they considered it such an unimportant matter that they did not mention it for years. It was not until they finally told the story that the chief character in it knew why he didn't like cheese.

This story is really not worth telling except for the fact that it helps to explain how prejudices, tastes, and opinions sometimes develop and grow. I suppose that most people have had experiences similar to those of the boy on the box, only usually they are soon forgotten, and are lost forever to memory. But the likes and dislikes, which had their origin in childhood, live on through the years.

Prejudices may grow out of pleasant as well as unpleasant associations. For example, you may be prejudiced in favor of the Democratic or the Republican Party. You may not recognize your attachment to this party as a prejudice. You may say that you favor it because its principles agree with your own.

That may be true, but it is just as likely that sometime when you were a child, and before you could reason about politics, you heard something very favorable to the party. You continued to hear these things from members of your family, and you found yourself liking the party. Its name sounded good to you, though you really knew no more about why you liked it than the boy on the box knew why he didn't like cheese.

We often form prejudices against people of certain countries, against members of some race or religious faith. The origin of our dislike may be some incident which occurred early in life—some incident now long forgotten.

The boy on the box (now a man) knows how one of his tastes developed. He probably does not know that dozens or hundreds of other incidents, wholly unknown or unremembered, have influenced his tastes, his prejudices, his thinking, his personality.

We cannot remember all the influences which have affected us, but we can take stock of ourselves now and then. We can examine our likes and dislikes. We can then weed out those which appear to be useless leftovers from childhood.

Once we have eliminated them, we can reshape our attitudes. No longer will we be influenced by ancient prejudices.



Walter E. Myer



WHAT IS TRUE? The public has a hard time making up its mind, because there are so many rumors and conflicting statements concerning Russia's atomic progress

## Soviet Atomic Bomb

Russia's Apparent Possession of Powerful Weapon Brings Up Vital Questions for Other Nations of the World

IT is generally agreed that President Truman's recent announcement that an "atomic explosion" had occurred in Russia commanded greater attention throughout our country and the rest of the world than any other piece of news since the war. The reason for such widespread interest and concern is obvious. The non-Communist world is now in greater danger since Russia knows how to make the bomb.

Of course the fact that the Soviet scientists and engineers have acquired this knowledge does not mean that Russia has caught up with us in the atomic energy field. In fact, she probably has not yet advanced beyond the point which our nation reached before the end of World War II. America, on the other hand, is now turning out—in sizable numbers—atomic weapons much more effective than those used against Japan in 1945 and those tested at Bikini in 1946.

But we must not be overconfident. If Russia has made an atomic bomb, as it now appears, she has done it more quickly than our scientists expected. She may also make rapid progress in learning to increase the strength of her bombs and to produce them in large quantity.

The news of Russia's atomic progress focuses attention on two vital questions: First, is there any hope of setting up a workable system for international control over the use of atomic energy? Second, what can the United States do to protect herself and her allies until or unless such an international system is established?

On the first of these questions, the

outlook is not bright. From 1946 to 1948, strenuous efforts were made to bring atomic energy under United Nations supervision. Little was accomplished, because the United States and Russia disagreed on what kind of international control system ought to be established.

American delegates argued that the United Nations should create an Atomic Development Authority. This agency would own all the dangerous atomic installations everywhere in the world. It would operate them to promote the harnessing of the atom for peacetime purposes. The Atomic Development Authority would also have the right to conduct inspections anywhere at any time, to make sure that no nations were preparing for atomic war.

Under the American plan, no single country would be allowed to "veto" UN decisions on matters concerning atomic energy. If 7 of the 11 members on the UN Security Council felt that forceful steps should be taken against a country for violating the atomic rules, the UN would act accordingly.

Russia severely criticized most features of this program. She was particularly insistent that any member of the Big Five—Britain, China, France, Russia, or the United States—should be allowed to veto UN action against countries found violating atomic energy regulations. She also opposed the idea of permitting UN inspectors to make continuous and thorough investigations of all countries to see that

(Concluded on page 2)

## Greek Aid Stems Communist Tide

Government's Victory in Civil War Brings Many Problems of Reconstruction

AMERICAN aid to Greece—over 300 million dollars since 1947—appears to be paying off with a victory against communism. This is an important gain for the western democracies, a new check against Russian influence in southeastern Europe. Also, the victory permits Greece to get down to the tremendous problem of postwar reconstruction, which has been held up by the conflict between Greek Communists and the government.

The Greek army claims that the decisive blows against the Communist rebels were struck during the last few months. Thousands of rebels were captured. Others, tired of the war, surrendered voluntarily. They accepted the government's promise that only their Communist commanders would be punished.

It is true that bands of Communists still are hiding out along the Albanian frontier in the north. These bands, however, are considered too disorganized and too weak to be any longer a serious threat to the government.

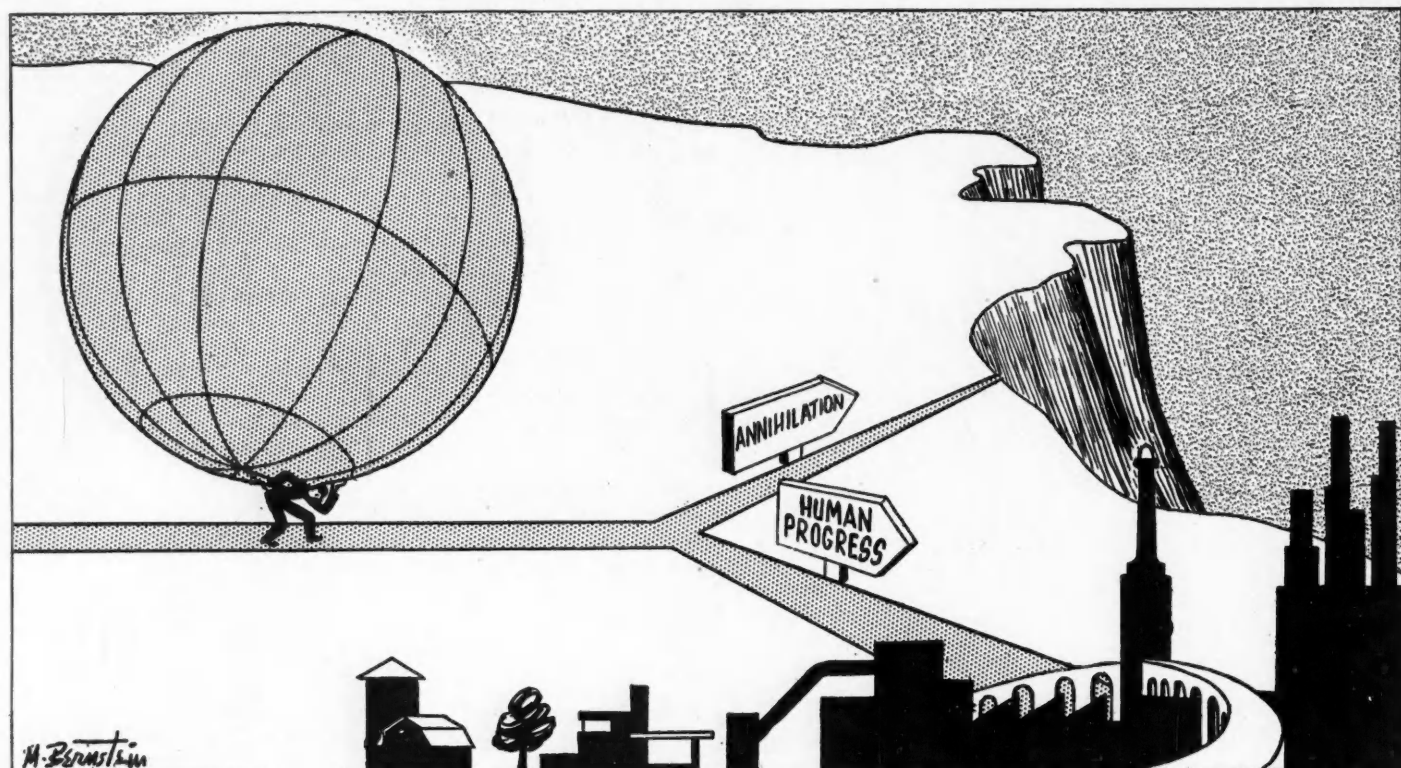
It is also true that the Greeks claimed victory over the Communists last year, and that these claims proved to be wrong. The rebels regrouped and resumed the fight. But this year's offensive by the Greek army was much stronger than that made in 1948. American military observers are inclined to agree that a major victory really has been won.

This feeling of victory, of peace or near peace, permits a real start on postwar reconstruction. The whole program includes new housing, hospitals, schools, development of water power for new industry, and improvement of agriculture. The Greeks are actually seeking to remake their entire way of living.

The total cost of reconstruction may (Concluded on page 6)



KING PAUL of Greece with his wife, Queen Frederika



**TWO PATHS FOR THE WORLD.** Now that Russia is in the atomic bomb race, which path will the world follow? Toward human progress and peace? Or toward atomic war, and, perhaps, another "dark age"?

## Atomic Issues

(Concluded from page 1)

they were not secretly preparing for atomic warfare.

Some observers felt that Russia might have accepted the inspection proposal if our delegates had agreed to allow the veto on questions of action against offenders. Whether America should have offered a concession on the veto is a disputed point. U. S. officials maintained that it would be dangerous to risk letting a violator of international atomic rules be protected by the veto. But some people argued that, if a country should be found disobeying regulations, other nations could consult among themselves—outside the UN if necessary—and take action in spite of any one government's disapproval.

According to this view, the most important part of the American plan is the right of UN inspectors to keep a constant check on all countries at all times. On this point, it is argued, we should never compromise.

Renewed attempts to set up world control of atomic energy are being made. Inspection and the veto are sure again to be among the important issues under discussion.

### Practical Steps Necessary

So long as no international system exists to prevent the use of atomic weapons for aggressive purposes, the United States must take all possible and practical steps to defend herself. The need for doing this is generally recognized, although there is a great deal of disagreement over what the steps should be.

Congress, after hearing about Russia's atomic explosion, quickly finished work on a measure which grants one billion dollars to start a program for arming western Europe. Additional funds are provided for military aid to non-communist nations elsewhere in the world.

Dispute over the program continues,

however. The following arguments are presented by Americans who feel that the existence of a Russian atomic bomb bolsters the case for European arms aid:

"Since Russia's military strength will increase, that of the non-communist nations must be increased too. The Soviet Union already knows that America can shower her with atomic bombs in case of war. She must also be made to realize that we and our allies are able to fight her on land as well as in the air. If war occurs, moreover, western European air bases will be of great advantage to the United States. Land armies will be needed for the defense of these."

Americans who oppose this point of view reply as follows: "Now that Russia has the atomic bomb, we are throwing money away to arm Europe with the old-type weapons. A relatively few atomic bombs dropped on Europe by Russia would quickly destroy any armed forces which we could help to build on the Continent."

### "Perfect Our Defenses"

"Europe's best hope of safety is for us to use all the money at our disposal to perfect our atomic weapons and long-range aircraft. If we do this, Russia will not be likely to attack Europe for fear of the terrible atomic warfare we could launch against her in retaliation."

Regardless of what military assistance is given to western Europe, of course, our country must make sure that it has a powerful war machine of its own. Our stockpile of atomic bombs must be kept ready for immediate use. Our Air Force must be capable of carrying these bombs to targets in an aggressor's territory.

A problem that calls for special attention, meanwhile, is the fortification of Alaska. This huge piece of American soil, which lies just across a narrow strait from Siberia, is certain to be the site of vital military bases—either American or Russian—in case of war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In our hands, Alaska would serve as a valuable area from which to send bombers against Russian targets. But if we do not make adequate preparations for defense of the region, Russia could seize it in case of war and could use it as a springboard for atomic bombing attacks upon our large cities.

At present, it is reported, Alaska's defenses are not strong. In a recent telegram to a Senator, in fact, the territory's Governor Ernest Gruening referred to Alaska as "defenseless." "It could," he said, "be taken tomorrow by a minor-scale airborne invasion."

Russia's bomb also brings up the question of whether we should work more closely with Britain and Canada on atomic projects than we are now doing. This subject was raised last summer, even before the extent of Soviet progress was known. Conferences on it are already being held by U. S., British, and Canadian officials. At present we depend on Britain and Canada for a great deal of the "atomic metal"—uranium—which we use, but we do not exchange much atomic information with them.

On all the matters connected with America's defenses, the announcement of Russia's atomic explosion is causing serious thinking. Many feel the greatest hope that an atomic war may be avoided is the knowledge that such a conflict could have no victor. Russia knows as well as any nation the terrible destruction wrought by the last war. What is more, her leaders cannot be blind to the fact that another conflict could plunge most of the world, including Russia, into a "dark age" like that which followed the fall of the Roman Empire.

While it is to be hoped that this grim prospect will sober the Soviet leaders and keep them from starting an atomic war, we cannot sit back comfortably in our chairs and assume this will be the case. Until the atomic energy activities of every nation are effectively controlled and supervised American citizens, young and old, should study how best to handle the problems atomic weapons have raised.

The Japanese, who have seen the catastrophe an atomic explosion can cause, know from personal observation the terrors that lie ahead should war break out again. Out of their experience has come the following message written by the Mayor of Hiroshima, the first city on which an atomic bomb was dropped. The message was sent to this country through Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and was printed in the issue of that magazine for September 17, 1949.

### Question Arises

Some people may question whether or not the United States, in view of Russia's attitude, can do more than it has done to exert an influence for peace. Nevertheless, the Mayor's message deserves deep consideration. We quote from it:

"The people of Hiroshima ask nothing of the world except that we be allowed to offer ourselves as an exhibit for peace. We ask only that enough peoples know what happened here and how it happened and why it happened, and that they work hard to see that it never happens anywhere again."

"We the people of Hiroshima are sick at heart as we look out at the world and see that nations are already fighting the initial skirmishes that can grow into a full war. We know that stopping war is not a simple thing . . . that peace is not to be had just for the asking . . ."

"But we also know that some nation must take leadership in building the type of peace that will last. And we are looking to America for that leadership. America can call for world law and all the world will listen. Leaders of a few nations may not want to listen but their people will hear. Let the call go out from America for a federation of the nations strong enough to prevent war, and a thrill will be known in the hearts of millions of people everywhere. This is the best hope for averting a war which would see thousands of Hiroshimas."



## Our Readers Say—

(Editor's Note: We are printing the following letter in full, as we believe it will be of interest to students throughout the country.)

Last year you published an article called "Goodwill Ambassadors." That gave me the idea of offering scholarships to European students. The idea was presented to our high school's Student Council, where it was accepted with enthusiasm. The student body then put on a drive to raise the money.

After a good deal of work, due to the fact that we did not know how to go about it, we have succeeded. We stumbled on to the American Field Service and, through this agency, we offered two scholarships to European students.

In the September 5 edition of your paper, you had an article on Gabriella Gisci. She is the Italian girl who will be our guest during the coming year. As yet she has not arrived, but our French boy, Max Bouchet, arrived in Elkhart, Sunday, September 18.

It is our hope that many other schools will accept our idea and do the same. We feel it is the best way to spread knowledge of the American way of life. Also, we are learning a lot about France from living and talking with Max. When Gabriella arrives, it will be the same with Italy. Next year, we plan to offer two more scholarships to students of other countries.

If any other schools are interested in offering scholarships and would like information, I shall be glad to pass on the knowledge we have gained from our efforts.

WILBUR MATER,  
Elkhart High School,  
Elkhart, Indiana.

★ ★ ★

I am quite happy to see that Congress has adopted a measure providing for a large number of public low-rent housing projects. There is still a

serious housing shortage and we need as many new dwellings as we can build. The act, in my opinion, will also prove beneficial because it provides for slum clearance. Too often are young people brought up in a degraded environment.

BEN J. PERKINS,  
Thomasville, Georgia.

★ ★ ★

It may seem rather unimportant in these days of international friction, but I believe that one of the most serious problems facing young people is their relations with their parents. I think that most parents are too fearful for our safety and try to shield us from the world. If they want us to grow into mature citizens, they should try to understand us a little better than they are now doing.

BETTY KREUTZFELDT,  
Menomonee Falls,  
Wisconsin.

★ ★ ★

I do not think Congress should establish scholarships for high school graduates who would like to take up teaching. There is a serious shortage of teachers, but I believe that if a person really wants to enter the field of education, he should be willing to pay his own way or get a job while attending college. A federal scholarship program would only help make our government's budget more unbalanced than it now is.

ROBERT KEIM,  
West Lawn, Pennsylvania.

★ ★ ★

In my opinion, lobbying is very harmful to our democratic form of government. Many legislators are influenced by what lobbyists say and vote the way the latter suggest rather than in accordance with their own beliefs. I do not know exactly how we can abolish lobbying, but I certainly agree that a serious study should be made of the problem.

NEAL LEHMAN,  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Beggar: "Will you kindly give me a dime for carfare?"

Lady: "Sorry, all I have is a dollar bill."

Beggar: "That's all right, I'll take a cab."

★

Freshman: "How do you spell financially?"

Soph: "F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y. And embarrassed has two r's."



SALO IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"May I speak freely?"

Old Gentlemen (confused at big wedding party): "Are you the bridegroom, young man?"

Young Man: "No sir. I was eliminated in the semi-finals."

★

Bob: "He failed as an architect so he went on the stage."

Mary: "Is he drawing better houses now?"

★

"So your son got his B. A. and M. A."

"Yes, but his PA still pays the bills."

★

Anxious Mother: "And is my son really trying?"

Teacher: "Very!"

★

Kit: "He who laughs last, laughs best."

Kat: "Yes, but he sure gets a reputation for being stupid."

★

"Fill her up," said the absent-minded professor as he took his wife into the restaurant.



MINIATURE LABORATORY for the study of oil. Extensive research is being carried on to improve petroleum products and to produce oil from shale and coal.

## Nation's Oil Supply

Production of Petroleum from Shale and Drilling of Many New Wells Seem to Insure Ample Reserves for Future

RECENTLY more than 200 American industrial leaders met near Rifle, Colorado, to see how synthetic oil is being produced from rock. The U. S. government and several private oil companies are working together there to help assure an adequate supply of oil for the nation.

The visitors saw an impressive demonstration. Great fragments of stone were blasted from the shale cliffs near Rifle. Dumped into vats, the fragments were set on fire. Through this process, a crude oil was "squeezed" from the rock. Once refined, the oil gave forth gasoline, diesel fuel, and other petroleum products.

Newly perfected methods permit crude oil to be obtained from Colorado shale as cheaply as it can be produced by digging. However, shale oil still requires more extensive refining than does natural oil. Scientists are hopeful that they will soon be able to simplify the refining process.

The synthetic oil program is one step the United States is taking to increase the nation's reserves of this important product. Used for both generating power and eliminating friction, petroleum plays a tremendously vital role in our machine age.

Just after the war there was widespread fear we would exhaust our oil supplies in a short time. The armed forces had used vast quantities, and civilian consumption was going up by leaps and bounds. Consequently, both the government and the private companies set out to find new sources. The search has met with considerable success. Even though the country is now using almost 70 per cent more oil than it did before World War II, it seems unlikely that our supplies will run out in the near future.

The synthetic oil program is not, to be sure, adding much to the nation's total output at this time, but it holds great promise for the years ahead. Secretary of the Interior Krug has stated that the amount of recoverable shale oil in the Rocky Mountain area is believed to total about 200 billion barrels. That is about eight times our present proved reserves of natural oil.

Of more immediate importance in improving the oil situation during the

past few years has been the drilling of many new wells throughout the country. More than 400,000 wells are now in operation.

Texas is the leading state in petroleum production, but oil companies have been devoting a good deal of attention to Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Montana. They feel that important fields may be developed in these areas. Meanwhile, the petroleum output remains high in Louisiana, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, and a number of other states. Undersea wells off the coasts of California, Texas, and Louisiana are highly productive.

New developments in drilling are helping to increase the nation's oil supplies. For example, some companies are digging down much deeper than formerly. Substantial supplies of "black gold" have been found beneath fields that were once thought to be exhausted.

At the beginning of 1949, it was estimated that the United States had about 25 billion barrels of proved reserves of natural oil. Since we are using petroleum at the rate of about 2 billion barrels a year, these reserves could be expected to last about a dozen years. However, this estimate does not take into account the synthetic oil program nor the discoveries of new wells. Neither does it take into account our foreign purchases.

The nation customarily secures some oil from abroad. Most of it comes from the Arab countries of the Middle East or from the Latin American lands that border the Caribbean Sea. These two areas together produce about half the amount of oil produced in the United States, which is, by far, the leader in petroleum production.

In case of war, our sources of foreign oil might, of course, be cut off. That possibility gives added importance to the synthetic oil program and to the search for new fields in this country. Since petroleum seems certain to be a major source of power for a long time to come, the search for new sources of oil is likely to continue at an increasing tempo during the coming years.

—By HOWARD O. SWEET.

# The Story of the Week

## China vs. Russia

Despite the opposition of the Soviet Union, the United Nations General Assembly has agreed to discuss the charges made by the Nationalist government in China against Russia. According to these charges, the Soviet government is aiding the Chinese Communists in the current civil war, thereby threatening the political independence of the Chinese people and making possible another world conflict.

Some observers believe that the Chinese delegation to the UN can prove that Russia is interfering in the internal affairs of its country. They point out that a number of Chinese Communist leaders have recently made speeches in which they pledged their support to Russia and said they were setting up a regime similar to that of the Soviet Union.

Other commentators think that it will be quite difficult to present detailed evidence of Russian assistance. They say that it is one thing to show that the Communists agree with the Kremlin's policies, but that it is quite another to show that Russia has sent military supplies and other aid.

## Nehru's Visit

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is scheduled to arrive in the United States tomorrow. During the remainder of this month he will tour North America from coast to coast. Nehru is to visit a number of cities in the United States and Canada, including the capitals of both nations. Because his own country is at work on big river development projects, he is particularly interested in seeing the dams, power plants, and irrigation systems that have been built in the United States.

In Washington, D. C., and Ottawa, Canada, the Prime Minister will confer with top U. S. and Canadian officials. The talks will be observed with considerable interest, because Nehru's government is generally regarded as a strong bulwark against communism in southern Asia.

Prime Minister Nehru has long been active in politics. As a follower of the late Mohandas Gandhi, he worked wholeheartedly in the drive to secure India's independence from Great Britain. He has held his present government position ever since 1947, the year in which India was granted its free-



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU (right), the Dominion of India's Prime Minister, is visiting the United States for political and economic talks. His sister, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (left), is the Dominion's Ambassador to the U. S.

dom by the British government.

Nehru, a member of a wealthy Hindu family, received much of his schooling in England. Although he studied law, he has not devoted a great deal of time to practice as an attorney. The Indian leader will celebrate his sixtieth birthday next month.

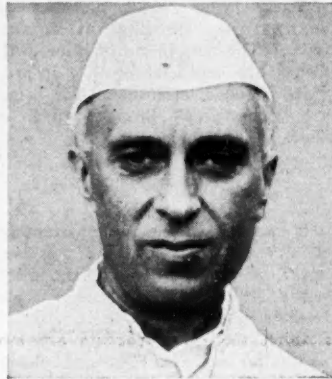
Nehru's sister, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, has been in this country since March 16 as the Dominion's Ambassador. She, like her brother, led in India's fight for independence.

## Canadian Minerals

Canada is now producing larger quantities of important metals than it has done in several years. In recent months, for instance, there has been a great increase in the output of iron ore, cobalt, lead, nickel, copper and gold. There has also been a jump in the production of oil, large deposits of which have been discovered in the province of Alberta.

In northern Saskatchewan and Ontario, important discoveries have been made of pitchblende, the substance from which uranium is extracted. Government officials hope the discoveries will mean an appreciable increase in Canada's production of the mineral. If so, our country will benefit, for we depend to a considerable extent upon our northern neighbor for uranium, which is essential in the making of the atomic bomb.

Because of the progress that has taken place in recent years, mining is now Canada's third-ranking industry. Last year it produced 800 million dol-



lars' worth of metals. This year the mines are expected to bring even a greater sum of money.

## "Red Feather" Drives

It's Community Chest time again! Throughout the country the familiar red feather—symbol of the Chest—is being displayed as the annual fund-raising drives swing into action.

The Community Chest idea got its start in Ohio after World War I. It quickly spread across the nation until today some 1,200 towns and cities have adopted the plan. The idea has caught on in other parts of the world, too—in Hawaii, Canada, South Africa, and Finland.

Under the plan, citizens are asked to contribute each year to a central fund to be used in paying for the health, welfare, and recreational needs of their communities. The money collected is divided among the many local organizations that are working to fulfill these needs. Thus, through the Chest, one drive for funds serves many organizations.

Since the Chest relies on voluntary contributions, its success depends on the support it receives from citizens during the annual campaign. Students will want to lend their support to help put this year's Community Chest drive "over the top."

## Our "Foreign Service"

More than 800,000 American citizens are now serving their country overseas. Of this number, about 588,000 are enlisted men and officers with the Army, Navy and Air Force. The remainder are civilians employed by federal agencies that carry on activities of one kind or another in foreign lands.

The largest group of civilians in our nation's "foreign service"—consisting of 146,000 persons—works for the military organizations in the American occupation zones of Germany, Japan and Austria.

The next largest group overseas—totalling 13,000 individuals—is employed by the State Department in its embassies and consulates throughout the world. The Economic Cooperation Administration, which supervises the European Recovery Program, has 2,750 employees in the 17 Marshall Plan countries.

The total payroll for government employees abroad—military and civilian—is more than two billion dollars a year. Some of this money goes into

wages for native laborers in such places as Okinawa, where the Air Force maintains a large installation.

## Golf Headliner

Louise Suggs, who won the Women's U. S. Open golf championship 16 days ago, has been playing the game since she was a little girl. Hours of practice on her grandfather's 9-hole course near Atlanta, Georgia, helped Louise develop the skill that has won her top amateur and professional honors.

When she was just 15, Louise won a women's driving contest with a three-shot average of 236 yards. The stack of crowns that has been heaped on her head since includes the 1946 Western Open and Western Amateur championships, the 1947 Western, National Amateur, and Southern titles, and the 1948 British Amateur championship.

Before taking this year's U. S. Open title away from Babe Didrickson Zaharias, Louise won the All-American tournament held in Chicago. She is now competing as a pro, having left the amateur ranks in July, 1948.

Long hours of practice on the golf course do not prevent 26-year-old Louise Suggs from keeping up with a variety of hobbies. She enjoys dancing, riding horseback, swimming, and taking candid camera shots of her



COOL NERVES on the links have helped Louise Suggs win top golf honors

friends. A staunch Georgia Tech rooter, Louise is on hand for the big football games.

## Backward Nations

President Truman's proposal to aid the world's underdeveloped areas is meeting some opposition in Congress. Some lawmakers say that we should not be spending money on "charitable" projects at a time when we ought to be using it for such purposes as military defense. Others argue that the government is already doing enough for other nations and that it should not now undertake additional responsibilities.

Congressmen who support Mr. Truman's program contend that it would aid the cause of world peace and world prosperity. They say that if we assist backward nations to improve their living standards and to increase their industrial and agricultural production, we will enable them to resist the threat of communism. At the same time, it is contended, we shall be opening up new markets for our own products,



ROTTERDAM'S REBIRTH. This Dutch city, almost totally destroyed by Nazi air attacks in 1940, is being rebuilt. This is a model of a huge commercial center, now under construction.





THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly in action. The Assembly is often called the "Town Meeting of the World."

thus strengthening our country's economic life.

Under the President's proposal, the United States would spend about 35 million dollars in assisting backward countries during the next year. We would help these areas by giving technical advice and assistance on such projects as the construction of dams and the irrigation of arid land.

A bill containing the President's program was recently introduced in Congress. Under its terms, we would cooperate with the United Nations in carrying out the project. According to Under-Secretary of State James Webb, the program would be continued for a period of from 10 to 50 years, the exact length of time depending on the needs of the backward nations.

### Plane Competition

American aviation experts are closely watching developments in Great Britain, where several new commercial aircraft have recently been produced. The British planes are faster than most of ours and, in consequence, they may take away some of the business of American manufacturers. On the other hand, it is pointed out that U. S. plane makers have about a year or two to catch up with their British competitors. According to the best estimates, the new British transports will not be available for sale until that time.

The best of the new British aircraft is the de Havilland Comet, which flies at 450 miles an hour. Two other good planes from Britain are the Vickers Armstrong Viscount and the Handley Page Hermes. The Viscount has a speed of 330 miles an hour while the Hermes can travel at 350 miles an hour.

In contrast, only one American commercial transport can now fly at a speed greater than 300 miles an hour. This is the Boeing "Stratocruiser," which flies 350 miles an hour. Large numbers of three other American planes have been sold in recent years both to domestic and foreign air lines, but they fly at only 290 miles an hour.

These are the Constellation, the Convair 240 and the DC-6.

Fast planes are greatly desired by air lines because they cut the cost of carrying both passengers and cargo. They also attract passengers who like to travel to their destinations in the shortest time possible.

### Philippine Elections

The Philippine people go to the polls November 8 to elect a president, a vice president, and members of the national legislature. The last elections took place in April, 1946, just before the islands were granted their independence by the United States.

Elpidio Quirino, who became president last year upon the death of Manuel Roxas, is seeking election to a full four-year term in office. He is opposed by two other well-known Filipinos, Jose Laurel and Jose Evelino.

According to reports, the presidential contest is mainly between Quirino and Laurel. Quirino is running on a platform that calls for friendship with the United States and opposition to communism. Laurel, who collaborated with the Japanese during the war, is an outspoken opponent of the United States. He accuses us of having exploited the islands before they were given their independence and of trying even now to keep control over their economic life.

The forthcoming elections may have an important effect on the position of the United States in the Far East. Laurel is being supported for the presidency by the Communists. If he wins, it is possible that the Philippines will have closer relations with Russia.

### Trouble in Bolivia

The government of Bolivia has put down the rebellion stirred up by insurgents in the southern section of the country. The Bolivian army reports that it has seized the last of the rebel strongholds and captured most of the troops that took part in the short-lived revolution.

According to reporters covering the

uprising, the rebels decided to move against the government because of widespread discontent throughout the nation. Bolivia's tin miners last spring took part in a violent strike against their employers and were still angry at the national administration for exiling some of their leaders. Other industrial and agricultural workers have been restive because of the low incomes they receive.

Many observers believe the government can avoid future uprisings only if it takes steps to improve the living conditions of its people. It is felt that both the National Revolutionary Movement, a fascist organization, and the Revolutionary Workers Party, a Communist group, are planning to take advantage of suffering among the laboring classes.

### Columbus Sails Again!

On Columbus Day, October 12, a movie based on the great explorer's life, will be shown for the first time

in New York. The film, "Christopher Columbus," is in technicolor. It stars Fredric March, Florence Eldridge and several excellent British players.

March gives a forceful characterization of the famed explorer. He suffers one rebuff after another in his quest for help in conducting a voyage to the "East," but he never gives up hope. He finally receives assistance from the king and queen of Spain, who provide three vessels for the venture and the money and supplies Columbus might need.

The terrible hardships of the voyage are vividly portrayed in the movie. It brings to life the mutiny aboard the *Santa Maria* and the attack on Columbus by his crew of weary and discouraged men.

The expedition finally lands at San Salvador, in the West Indies, and Columbus experiences the greatest triumph of his life. He is soon forced to return to Spain because of accusations that have been made against him, but he again wins favor with the king and queen after he explains what he did as governor of the new Spanish colony. He dies with the knowledge that he has been responsible for one of the most important events in world history.

### Preference for Veterans?

Congress is debating the question of how much preference should be given to veterans who seek civil service jobs. Under present regulations, they receive certain advantages both when they apply for government positions and after they are employed. A bill now under consideration would place federal job-seeking veterans and non-veterans on a more equal basis than they are now.

Critics of this bill argue that ex-servicemen, especially those who were injured during the war, should have "first pick" in government positions. It is contended that all the special considerations now given veterans should be continued.

Supporters of the measure reply that government efficiency is being impaired because, in many instances, veterans are being chosen to fill federal jobs for which they are not as well qualified as other applicants.

—By DAVID BEILES.



IN TECHNICOLOR, "Christopher Columbus" is the movie of the week. Fredric March stars in the story of the man who discovered America.



SCHOOLS are primitive in war-battered Greece, as shown by this picture of a classroom in the village of Stroumi

## Greek Problems

(Concluded from page 1)

run to 500 million dollars in imports of machinery and building materials over the next five years. The Greeks will be able to pay for part of this program, and they hope that the rest will be supplied by the United States and by other nations participating in the Marshall Plan for European recovery.

The tremendous difficulties of reconstruction can be understood by recalling the poverty of Greece's 7 million people before the war. The average yearly income then was only \$80 per person. The average in the United States was \$600.

The already poor standard of living was lowered further during 9 years of war. Greece was attacked by Italy in 1940 and by Germany in 1941. It was then occupied by the Germans. With the end of the occupation and of the World War, Greece became involved in a bitter political conflict. This led to civil strife with the Communists pitted against the government.

As a result of these years of struggle, millions of Greeks are living in poverty. Tuberculosis and malnutrition are found everywhere. Probably a million people are unemployed or have only part-time jobs. About 10 per cent of the population are refugees from villages and farms destroyed by the Germans or by the Communists. These, with the unemployed, are on relief. They have been getting about 15 cents and a pound of bread a day from the government.

A Greek who has one "real" meal a day—of macaroni, fish or vegetables—considers himself fortunate. Breakfast is bread with tea or milk, and often just bread. Lunch may be olives and bread. Less than one meal in 10 contains meat. Some families eat meat only once every 3 or 4 months.

Housing, too, is poor. One family of 6, for instance, lives in a single room in a damp basement. An old

bed is the only furniture. The mother and three children use the bed; the father and the fourth child sleep on old sacks piled on the floor.

In another case, several families live in an old army barracks. Each family has a "room," but the walls of these rooms are of paper or burlap. There are no bathrooms, no running water and no kitchens. Cooking is done outside, over fireplaces. Many families live in huts, fashioned from sheets of tin, with the floor as their bed.

The first task of reconstruction is to get the people back at least to where they were before the war. A start has been made; hundreds of homes have been rebuilt and some whole villages have been reconstructed.

### Need Greater Now

The need is suddenly greater now, however. With the Communist rebels driven back to frontier areas, thousands of Greeks are returning to their villages and farms to start over again. They need places to live, food and seeds for planting crops. These people face at least a year of hardship until the next harvest may enable them to care for themselves.

Difficult as is the immediate relief problem, the task of boosting Greece to a new and higher standard of living is even harder.

The job, very simply, is this: (1) To reduce Greece's need for imports, which now cost about 300 million dollars a year, by improving industrial and agricultural production at home. (2) To increase Greece's sales of olives, figs, and other products to foreign lands. At present, these sales amount to about 100 million dollars a year, but they need to be boosted considerably.

American aid is the backbone of the long-range program in Greece. More than 100 American experts on industry, agriculture, government, health, and education are advising the Greeks. These experts, with American dollars at their disposal, are trying to bring about a miracle—one that can only be performed slowly step by step.

Since Greece lacks coal, plans for

industry center around development of water power. An electric power plant in the Athens area is under construction. American and Greek engineers have been studying other areas suitable for water power projects.

By expanding her own industries, Greece will be less dependent on imports from other countries. For example, she has iron ore, but few steel factories. Since the war, most of Greece's steel has come from the United States. Now, attempts are being made to enable the people of that country to supply their own steel needs.

Flood control and irrigation, it is hoped, will lessen Greece's need for food imports by opening up several million acres of farm land. Only about 15 per cent of the land can be used for farming now. An American agricultural-engineering team is studying this problem.

Even though a small part of Greece's area was used for farming before World War II, the nation depended primarily on agriculture for the materials she exported. Tobacco, figs, currants, and olive products were at the top of the list. The country also earned foreign money by carry-

ing the goods of other lands in her ships. Vessels making up her merchant marine were old, but when navigated by skilled Greek seamen they were an important asset.

These sources of income—agriculture and the merchant fleet—will be rebuilt as postwar reconstruction gets under way, though special stress is to be put on industrial expansion.

For education, Greece needs vocational and technical schools. In the past, the Greeks who were fortunate enough to go to school received a general education, but emphasis will now be placed on technical training. An old building in Athens is being equipped as a school to take care of 2,000 students. Night schools are planned for other cities.

### Inefficient Government

In government, Greece has a problem of efficiency. The nation lacks a good central administration to control the spending of public money and to supervise the work of government employees. A start towards improvement is being made this year, and a group of Greek government employees is in the United States to study our procedures.

Some hospitals have been built but more are needed. A mission from the U. S. Public Health Service is helping in this work. American Army engineers directed restoration of Greece's ports and the rebuilding of more than a thousand miles of roads and railways. About 4,000 miles of highway still need extensive repair.

Political as well as financial problems plague Greece. The government, under King Paul, is often accused of being undemocratic. However, the officials are anti-communist and are considered by our leaders to be the best available for the time being at least. New elections, to be held in the near future, may start a trend toward real democracy.

Dangers threaten Greece from outside, for Russia, to maintain her prestige, may send new aid to the Greek Communist rebels. The Soviet Union's fight with Yugoslavia, a nation that refuses to follow Moscow's orders, may lead to a general war in the Balkans.

These are developments that may occur. Our aim is to restore Greece as fast as possible. We want Greece as an ally against communism in the Mediterranean area, and we want her people, whom we like and admire, to have a good standard of living. The opportunity for reconstruction in Greece is better now than at any time in the past 9 years.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

YUGOSLAVIA is Communist, as shown in the map, but she is not under Russian control



## Your Vocabulary

The italicized words in the sentences below appeared in a recent Christian Science Monitor. Match each with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 3.

1. The dictator dreamed *fatuously* (fat'you-us-ly) of carrying out his plans. (a) hopefully (b) stupidly (c) longingly (d) thoughtlessly.
2. He searched for his critics in every nook and *cranny* (krän'i) of the government. (a) secret place (b) office (c) room (d) doorway.
3. Civilization, the speaker said, is *decadent* (dē-kay'dent). (a) 10 centuries old (b) complicated (c) falling into ruin (d) rising to unequalled heights.
4. The peasant was a *guileless* (gil'less) person. (a) unimpressive (b) critical (c) innocent (d) thoughtless.
5. He was too *cosmopolitan* (kōs-mō-pol'i-tan) to suit his acquaintances. (a) radical (b) materialistic (c) world-minded (d) capitalistic.
6. His *admonition* (ad-mō-nish'un) was tactfully stated. (a) warning (b) plan (c) suggestion (d) plea.
7. He refused to *sanction* (sang'-shun) the program. (a) consider (b) endorse (c) autograph (d) read.
8. The fury of the storm was *abating* (ā-bāt'ing). (a) increasing (b) subsiding (c) terrifying (d) thrilling.
9. We are dealing with *inexorable* (in-ek'sō-rū-bl) forces. (a) reliable (b) untrained (c) unknown (d) relentless.

## Justice and Walker

Charlie Justice of North Carolina and Doak Walker of Southern Methodist are once more up to their old tricks on the gridiron. Two of the best college backs in the nation, they were chosen almost unanimously for All-American honors in 1948. Each hopes to repeat this year.

Justice first attracted national attention during the war when he played for Bainbridge Naval Station. Although he had but just finished high school, he more than held his own with the many former college and pro stars who were on the squad. His last season at Bainbridge he scored 13 touchdowns, many of them on long, dazzling runs through a broken field. His play at the University of North Carolina during the past three years has established him as a top-ranking college player.

Walker shot into prominence in 1945 when, after a wartime hitch in the maritime service, he entered Southern Methodist University in November. Although the football season was half over, he performed so sensationally on the gridiron that he made the All-Conference team. Last year he was awarded the Heisman Memorial Trophy as the best college football player of 1948.

Justice and Walker are especially noted as shifty, running backs, but both are also excellent passers and kickers. They are first-class team-players who never fail to give their teammates credit for the blocking that all successful ball carriers must have. As football players go, both Justice and Walker are on the small side, weighing about 165 pounds each.



FOOD IS SCARCE in Shanghai. This girl is sweeping up the flour that sifts through the bags on the truck.

## Communism in Shanghai

Americans and Other Foreigners Leave the Chinese City; They See Little Chance of Reviving Prewar Industry

THERE is to be no "business as usual" in Shanghai now that Communists have captured the great Chinese city as a prize in their civil war against the government of General Chiang Kai-shek. Foreign trade is to be cut off. Industry is to be moved to the interior of the country. Half the city's population of 6 million is to be sent to farms for the purpose of helping produce the food that China badly needs. Such is the plan of the new Communist masters. They want to end the old way of life in Shanghai.

For more than 100 years Shanghai was truly a "city of all nations." Its development as a great business center began in 1843, when it was opened to foreign nations for trade. Very quickly Shanghai became the place for a businessman to make a million, by importing oil, investing in cotton mills, opening banks, or speculating in real estate. It became the place, as well, for the tourist to have a good time in a colorful, oriental atmosphere for very little money.

Shanghai, too, was the place for the American, the Britisher, the Dutchman and others to live in beautiful homes and apartments with servants by the dozen. The cost for everything was less than the rental of a small apartment back home.

Because living was inexpensive and the city was a good hideaway, Shanghai drew its share of criminals and adventurers. Smugglers built a tremendous trade in opium. Others sold guns and ammunition to revolutionary plotters. Many were just plain thieves.

The city also attracted political refugees. Among them were hundreds of Russians who fled the Communists after the First World War. Many are still in Shanghai. They probably are in danger of being sent to Siberian labor camps, because of their anti-communism.

With its mixture of the modern west and the ancient, Chinese east, Shanghai was, indeed, a fantastic city. Old Chinamen, in skull caps and gowns, climbed sedately off modern streetcars. Trousered Chinese women haggled at open air food markets. Big American cars pushed through the

streets. They had to fight for the right of way with bicycles, with people and with two-wheeled rickshaws drawn by Chinese men.

Along the Bund, the highway beside the Whangpoo river docks, American and British battleships anchored often to pay courtesy calls to the city. There, too, were old Chinese sailing vessels and sampans, or houseboats, in which lived poor families with their children and, perhaps, a pig and a few chickens. The sampans hauled goods from the big ships. They pushed through dirty Soochow creek, past new, American-style office buildings, and on to Shanghai's factories and warehouses.

Shanghai was bombed and then occupied by the Japanese in 1937. In 1945, after World War II, it was returned to General Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese government. American food was poured into the city, for thousands were starving. American, British and other businessmen went back to rebuild the city's industry. But it was too late. Chinese Communists, fighting Chiang, won more and more territory, and finally captured Shanghai. They have now passed the city and are pressing southward toward Canton, meeting almost no resistance.

When the Communists first entered Shanghai, 4½ months ago, there was some hope that business still could be carried on. Shops opened up. The Communists were orderly. But recently their leaders announced that the city must turn its face from the west, and gear its production to the needs of the Communist interior of China.

So, in the past month, most of the foreigners have left. About a thousand American citizens remain, but most of these are of Chinese descent. They, with a few others, still hope to salvage something from the billions of foreign dollars invested in the city. Most, however, are convinced that Shanghai's day of glory has ended—for the time being at least. Like so many other cities and countries in the Communist path, Shanghai appears to be disappearing behind the iron curtain.

—By THOMAS F. HAWKINS.

## Science News

The Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild has announced the opening of its 1950 model car contest. Enrollments are now being taken for the competition which closes July 1, 1950.

The awards for the best models submitted include 8 university scholarships for the national winners of the Junior and Senior groups. The Junior group is for boys from 12 to 15 years, while the Senior group is for youths from 16 to 19 years.

Enrollments may now be made by writing a letter or card to the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan. A booklet giving the rules of the contest as well as tips on design and construction will be mailed to all contestants.

★ ★ ★

The American Foundation for the Blind reports that 48 new devices for use by blind people were produced in its research laboratories last year. Among the aids was an adding machine which may be read and operated by touch. Another was a specially designed contrivance which enables blind composers to type notes of music.

The most unusual discoveries being made, however, are in the new field of electronic instruments. One is a small electronic aid carried in the hand like a flashlight. It gives off a variety of sounds so that a person who knows their meaning may tell whether he is approaching another person, a wall, a tree, or perhaps water.

★ ★ ★

A rubber lifeboat now being manufactured weighs only 186 pounds. Constructed from American-made rubber, it can support 12 men inside as well as 13 others clinging to the lifelines on its outside edges. The boat when folded for storage is only 4 feet long and 2 feet wide.

The boat's equipment includes a canopy, paddles, air pump, food and water, a fishing kit, flashlight, and signal mirror. The canopy may be used to catch rain water.

★ ★ ★

A recent survey shows that more than half of all scientific articles are now published in English rather than in French or German as was the case formerly. Russian is also becoming an important language of science.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



AN ALABAMA COED demonstrates a new method of laying bricks. She uses a frame into which bricks can be fitted quickly. Inventors of the device estimate it will save 100 million dollars a year in building costs.

## Careers for Tomorrow - - Field of Forestry

**F**ORESTS cover one third of the land in the United States, and increasing interest is being shown in caring for this natural wealth scientifically. This interest means that the need for trained foresters is growing.

Some years ago our forest resources were looked upon as an inexhaustible source of lumber. Today, though, we know that they can be destroyed all too easily. We realize, too, that forests do more than supply us with wood products. They play a vital part in preventing soil erosion and they regulate the flow of water into our rivers. Thus they affect farming, our supply of water for home and industrial use, and our hydroelectric power systems. Forests also protect wild life and give us many recreational opportunities.

The forester deals with all these aspects of the woodland. His work consists of planning the cutting and planting of trees, deciding where roads should be built in the forests, and setting up methods of fire control. He sees that campers do not damage the forests, and he may be called upon to teach people to care for their own wooded areas.

A keen love of out-of-door life is a first requirement for a career in forestry. To this must be added physical stamina, initiative, self-reliance, and a scientific turn of mind. The fact that this work combines physical and mental activity attracts many to it.

The best jobs in the field usually require specialized training such as that offered by the schools of forestry in a number of universities. The courses include study in such scientific subjects as botany, chemistry, geology,

mathematics, and zoology. They also include mapping, the study of surveying, range management, and other technical subjects. The full course of study covers four years and leads to a Bachelor of Science degree in forestry.

A high-school student interested in this field should get a catalogue from one of the forestry schools to see



**FORESTRY** requires a knowledge of many skills including, sometimes, that of parachute jumping. Here a forester gets ready to help fight a fire.

exactly what the requirements for admission are. Usually he will need mathematics, mechanical drawing, and courses in science.

Many jobs do not demand an extensive educational background, and a young man who has completed high school may find work as a logger or a job in planting trees, manning fire towers, and guarding wild life. His

salary will not be as high as the professionally trained person's, nor will there be as many opportunities for advancement. Such jobs, though, will give him practical experience, and test his ability and interest in the work.

Federal, state, and local governments employ foresters, as do many private industries—lumber, pulp, and paper mills, railroads, water and electric-power companies.

Salaries for trained foresters with the federal government range from \$3,000 to \$8,500 a year. Industrial firms often offer less to beginners than does the federal government, but they may pay more to experienced men. Industrial salaries vary from \$2,400 to \$10,000 or more a year.

Untrained workers in this field may earn from \$75 to \$150 a month, and some companies pay living expenses in addition to salary for these men.

Forestry has some disadvantages as a vocation. A person engaged in it must often work alone, and usually at great distances from settled communities. The duties are hard and sometimes dangerous. On the other hand, it is challenging and offers out-of-door work to those who desire it.

A pamphlet discussing forestry as a career can be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. In ordering it, ask for Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 249 and enclose 10 cents in coin. Information about accredited forestry schools can be obtained from the Society of American Foresters, Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

## Historical Backgrounds - - Restraints on Freedom

**S**OME of the great problems of government are never solved. They may be smoothed over for a time, then they come back as challenging as ever. One of the unending problems of American history is the issue relating to freedom of speech, press, assembly and other forms of political rights and personal liberty.

From the early years of the republic to the present it has been agreed that such liberties as are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights should be maintained and preserved for all. But these rights are not unlimited. No one is completely free to do as he pleases. Especially in times of national danger liberties are regulated or restricted.

It is agreed that one should not use his rights of speech or press in such a way as to violate other people's rights and to interfere with the safety of the country. A man may, for example, print his ideas freely. We have freedom of the press. But one may not print damaging falsehoods against another citizen.

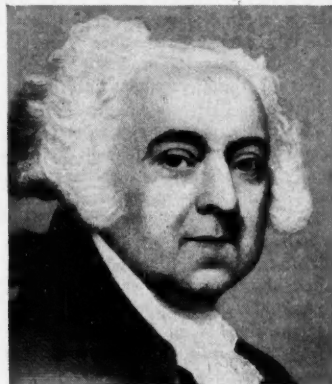
At every period of history, and particularly in times of war or threat of war, there are violent disputes about the degree to which our customary freedoms should be curtailed.

During recent months there has been much discussion of this issue. There is danger of war with Russia, and some Americans, for the most part Communists, are favorable to Russia and will do anything they can to help her. It is charged that some of these people are in official positions. In order to remove them from office, strict

rules are made, and sometimes these rules, designed to keep Russian sympathizers out of governmental positions, are enforced in such a way as to cause loyal citizens to lose their posts.

Other limitations are being proposed in order that our government may be more secure. And whenever a curtailment of freedom is suggested there are sharp debates about the necessity of the action. America, during the earliest years of its history, was plunged into such a dispute. Washington and John Adams had to deal with the problem.

At that time the French Revolution was under way, and the French were at war with England and other countries. These French revolutionists



**JOHN ADAMS**, second President of the United States, was in office when the Alien and Sedition acts were passed.

were considered by many Europeans and Americans to be as dangerous as many now think Communists to be.

Some of the French revolutionaries came to America to spread their ideas, and a number of Americans became strongly pro-French and pro-Revolution, just as many today follow the Russian ideas.

The leaders of the Federalist Party thought that the French and French sympathizers in this country should be held in check and should not be allowed to carry on campaigns of abuse against American officials. With that idea in mind Congress enacted the Alien and Sedition laws. The Sedition act prohibited the publication of false and pernicious writing against the government of the United States, the President or Congress with the purpose of stirring up hatred or resistance. These provisions were very sweeping. If kept in force they might have been so interpreted as to prevent honest and sincere criticism of officials.

The Alien and Sedition laws soon became unpopular, and the Federalist Party suffered for the position it had taken. Since that time the federal government has not enacted laws as drastic as those, but the issue relative to the proper restrictions on freedom is still debated.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

- (b) stupidly; 2. (b) secret place; 3. (c) falling into ruin; 4. (c) innocent; 5. (c) world-minded; 6. (a) warning; 7. (b) endorse; 8. (b) subsiding; 9. (d) relentless.

## Study Guide

### Russia's Atomic Bomb

1. Describe the program of international atomic energy control which the United States has proposed.
2. What have been Russia's chief objections to the plan?
3. How did the announcement concerning Russia's atom bomb affect congressional action on the U. S. program for arming western Europe?
4. Present pro and con arguments on the wisdom—in view of Russia's discovery—of carrying out the arms aid program.
5. According to U. S. military experts, how does our present ability to wage atomic war compare with that of Russia?
6. What is the present condition of Alaska's defenses, according to the governor of that territory?
7. On what question, connected with atomic energy, are Britain, Canada, and the United States now conferring?

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, does Russia's possession of the atomic bomb increase the urgency of arming western Europe, or does it make such a program useless? Explain your position.
2. What is your reaction to the message from the Mayor of Hiroshima to the American people?

### Greece

1. What has happened in Greece in recent months to indicate that American aid to that country is finally paying off?
2. How did the yearly income of the average Greek citizen before the war compare with that of the average American?
3. What is considered the first task of reconstruction in Greece?
4. If Greece is to attain a higher standard of living, what twofold program must she carry out?
5. Why is the United States interested in restoring Greece as soon as possible?
6. What political problems plague Greece?
7. How is Greece threatened with danger from outside?

### Discussion

With the civil war apparently at an end, do you think the United States should continue to give financial aid to Greece? Give reasons for your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. What charges has the Chinese Nationalist government made against Russia at the meeting of the UN General Assembly?
2. Who is Jawaharlal Nehru?
3. What U. S. government department employs the most people abroad?
4. List one argument for and one against President Truman's proposal to aid backward nations.
5. Tell of an important recent development in the British aircraft industry.
6. On what platform is President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines seeking election to a full term in office?

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### Pronunciations

- Elpidio Quirino—el-pe'dyaw kē-re'naw  
Manuel Roxas—mah-nwē' raw'hahs  
Jose Laurel—haw-sē' lou-rēl'  
Jose Avelino—haw-sē' ah-ve-le'naw  
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wah-hur-lahl' ne'rōo  
Hiroshima—hē-rō-shē'muh  
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit—vi-jay'ā lūksh'mi pahn'dit